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VOL. I NO. 12

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1946.

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ECONOMIC EXCHANGES WITH GERMAN INDUSTRY

Special U.S. Commission Arrives In Berlin

Supply Of Raw Materials For Payment In Finished Goods

Berlin, Oct. 13.—A Special United States Commission headed by Mr George Edward Allen, official of the State Department and Director of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has arrived in Berlin to negotiate economic exchanges with German industry.

The exchanges, it was stated, will be on the basis of the supply by the United States of raw materials such as cotton, wool and leather against payment in the finished product to be sold in the world market. The principle has been adopted for many months by the Russians except that Russia can herself absorb every possible quantity of the goods and need not offer them for sale in the world market and it would appear that the Americans have decided to emulate the Russians and draw whatever profits are possible from Germany's industry in their zone.

British Military government officials said they did not see in this comparatively minor development the prospect of big changes in Occupation policy in Germany.

According to these officials and their United States counterparts two factors operate against the further development of the principle of economic fusion of the zones of occupation as propounded by the Americans and accepted by the British.

One is the intransigent attitude of the French against any proposal involving the creation of a German Central Administration.

The Russians insist on the right to take all possible reparations from current production to make up the enormous losses inflicted on them by German Occupation.

Western Allies believe that the coal of feeding—the German people should be the first charge on German industry.

Owing to the physical and economic structure of the different zones at present, while Russia, and to a lesser degree France, are drawing income from their zones, Britain and America are paying large and growing sums to keep the population of their zones alive.

Nothing Outside The Usual
British officials declared to-day they knew of no meetings between British, United States and French delegates in Berlin at the present moment, "outside the normal most now within the sphere of the Control Council activities."

Certain improvements have been shown in relations between Western and Eastern allies—for example four power teams of experts are examining the possible output of industries in all four zones and the Russians have finally agreed to allow a four-power team of inspection to visit war plants in the zones and arrange the plans for the complete destruction of Germany's industrial war potential.

No concrete indications are yet discernible, however, of any intention of the Russians to join the American plan for an economic fusion of the zones.

General McNarney, the United States Zone Commander at a recent press conference reiterated the United States desire that all four occupation powers should join this plan, but until now only Britain has responded and given definite acceptance. While the Russians may

Hongkong Fires to Pay
Five Years' Dividends

The general managers and consulting committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., announce they will recommend at the shareholders' meeting on November 12 the payment on account of the years 1940-4 of a dividend of \$30, representing \$4 a year, absorbing \$1,200,000; to pass \$2,048,847 to the credit of reinsurance fund; \$304,190 to the credit of investment and exchange fluctuation account; and to carry

Eisenhower Continues His Inspection Tour

Frankfurt, Oct. 13. (UP).—Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife and son John returned to Frankfurt from England at 2 p.m. GMT to-day on the last leg of the Chief of Staff's first European trip since he left 10 months ago.

As his flymaster "Sunflower Second" glided into Frankfurt's Rheinmain airport he was met by Gen and Mrs Joseph L. McNarney.

TYPHOON SIGNAL DOWN

The threat of a typhoon to the Colony has passed. No. 5 signal, which was hoisted at 6.15 p.m. yesterday, was replaced by No. 1 signal at 6 a.m. to-day. This was lowered at 10.20 o'clock this morning.

Gen Eisenhower greeted his successor with his famous grin and said: "We sure cause you enough trouble, don't we."

Gen Eisenhower will proceed to-night by train to Munich where he will spend the next two days inspecting troops and installations. Although he will not travel to Vienna he said he would go to Salzburg, Austrian centre of American installations. He said he had cancelled plans to go to Vienna since the Austrian commander, Gen Mark Clark, is at present in the United States.

He is expected to return to the United States about Oct. 20. As for an Italian trip he said he did not really know but said it all depended on the weather. It was previously reported that he would not go to Italy.

Gen Eisenhower's second trip to Frankfurt was marked by an absence of military pomp and ceremony which featured his arrival 10 days ago. To-day a small guard of motor-cycle riders, military police and a crowd of 150 officials and camera hobbyists waited for him.

From the airport the general proceeded to the Palmgarten Club in Frankfurt where he shook hands with enlisted men and wandered through on foot the house gardens.

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HOTEL STRIKE MAY AFFECT ROYAL HOUSE

London, Oct. 13.—S. P. Tribe, organiser for London's meat suppliers, warned to-day "The King don't eat to-morrow" unless the Royal Household butcher supported the hotel strike.

Tribe told an estimated 20,000 persons at a Hyde Park rally that the meat workers at Smithfield Market had cut off supplies to the butcher who supplied Dorchester Hotel.

"He is the same butcher who serves Buckingham Palace," Tribe said. "If he (the King's) butcher will not give us the undertaking we require, the King don't eat to-morrow."

Another Union leader also directed harsh words at Buckingham Palace, where the Royal Family has returned from holiday at Balmoral Castle in Scotland.

L. J. Jacobs, Secretary of the London Trades Council, told the rally, "I am told there are some trade unionists here who belong to the staff of Buckingham Palace. We are proud of them. Workers from Buckingham Palace may not be so proud of the people they have to serve, but let us not have any quarrel there."

Catering trade workers who are striking for recognition of their trade demands demonstrated in Hyde Park, London, to-day. It was stated both at the West End Hotels affected by the strikers and at the strikers' headquarters, that the situation was unchanged.—Reuter and United Press.

Inquiry to be Held Into Portuguese Revolt

Lisbon, Oct. 13.—A senior Portuguese army officer has been appointed to direct an inquiry and to prepare charges against the officers implicated in last week's revolt in a 6th Cavalry Regiment at Espinho, directed against the Salazar Government, it was disclosed to-day.—Reuter.

HALEAKALA BAND ON ZBW

The orchestra of the cruise-ship Haleakala will play a programme of dance music from ZBW between 10.05 and 10.45 p.m. to-night. The broadcast will be picked up by the NBC station in Manila, KZRH, and relayed.

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS IN VOTE ON FRENCH CONSTITUTION GIVES GOVT SLIGHT MAJORITY

Paris, Oct. 13.—The electoral battle over the proposed new French constitution ended at 6 p.m. to-night throughout metropolitan France.

The first results which trickled in from the small rural communes while insufficient to constitute any significant trend showed "Ayes" and "Noes" fairly evenly divided and held out prospects of a very close issue.

The three big parties, Popular Republicans (MRP), Communists and Socialists, representing the Coalition Government, are in favour of the new constitution. General Charles de Gaulle, Radicals, led by former Premier, Edouard Herriot, and Conservatives are against it.

If the nation approves the draft constitution the elections on November 10 will appoint a new National Assembly. If the verdict is "No" the electors will choose a third Constituent Assembly to draft yet another new constitution.

The impression prevailed to-night that a smaller number of voters went to the polls than on May 5, when nearly 81 per cent of the electorate voted.

Estimates of the first 700,000 votes counted in different parts of France showed "Ayes" in a strong lead. "Yes" votes had a strong

BERLIN ZONES HANDICAP WORK OF CID

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The work of the Criminal Investigation Department of Berlin is seriously handicapped by the division of Berlin into four sectors, each under a different Allied authority, according to Hans Fruck, chief of the department.

Criminals tend to escape to another sector when one gets too hot for them. Further, criminals may be arrested only with the permission of the local military government—unless they happen to be caught "red handed."

This seriously hinders the task of clearing up gangs. It is becoming clear, Hans Fruck thinks, that a secret criminals' league has been or is about to be created in Berlin. The main difficulty is that they may be organised by foreigners and this

MAJ-GEN ERSKINE TO BE NEW GOC

London, Oct. 13.—The War Office to-day announced the appointment, with effect from November, of Major-General C.W.E.J. Erskine, as General Officer Commanding Land Forces, Hongkong, in succession to Major-General Festing.

General Erskine is at present Acting Chief of Staff of the Office of Deputy Military Governor of the Control Commission for Germany.

He received the DSO and the CBE for his service in the European Theatre of operations during the war.

Gen Erskine is 47 years old, and is a graduate of Charterhouse and Sandhurst. He served in World War I with the rank of Lieutenant. He lives with his family at Manor Farm Cottage, Horsington, Templecombe, Somerset.

Other appointments announced include that of Brigadier W. H. Stratton to be Chief of Staff of the British Army of the Rhine.—Reuter and United Press.

complicates matters as nationals of the four occupying powers, for instance, may not be arrested by the German police.

Yet there are many French, Russian and even United States citizens who came here as displaced persons or stayed on here during the war and who used their foreign nationality to avoid arrest. These gangsters, foreign and domestic, are said to make fantastic profits.

By looting food trucks and shops or raiding Allied stores for cigarettes, tobacco, soap, motor tyres or petrol, they secure great wealth in marks. But they are said to spend it equally quickly in living a gay life in night clubs of their own foundation with their girl friends.

The gangsters favour particularly the stealing of furs, jewels, cameras and radio sets—for all of which there is a huge foreign demand at high prices. Diamonds are sought for above all as they are readily bought, especially by American soldiers.—Reuter.

Indian Police Official Found Shot Dead In Hotel

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—Robert Kyle Mauger, 43-year-old Superintendent of the Punjab (India) Police, due to return to India this week-end, was to-day found shot dead in the Exchange Hotel here.

The discovery was made by his wife. He had a head wound and a pistol was found by his side.

Mauger has been on leave in the past six months, recuperating from a nervous breakdown brought on by nine years of continuous service in India.

Mrs Mauger stated that they were due to return to India on the liner Geopline, which sailed from here for Bombay to-day, about the time the tragedy was discovered.

"We embarked on Saturday," she said, "but my husband was dissatisfied with the personal travel arrangement. We cancelled our passage and returned to the hotel

ITALIAN MINISTER ON COUNTRY'S GRAVE HOUR

ITALY WILLING TO COLLABORATE IN COMMON WORK OF PROGRESS

London, Oct. 13.—Signor Pietro Nenni, Italian Minister without Portfolio, speaking in what he described as "Italy's present grave hour" was quoted to-night by the Rome Radio as saying:

"It is probable that in a few days' time I will resume the direction of our country's foreign affairs."

Referring to the Italian peace treaty, he said: "On our eastern frontiers the most disastrous terms of the peace treaty are evident—that is a bad compromise between the Anglo-United States and Soviet views."

"Vital questions remain unsettled between Italy and Yugoslavia—for instance, purely Italian towns, which have been taken away from us."

"As regards the status of the free territory of Trieste, the French plan has prevailed. In this field, as in that of frontiers, there has been a lack of collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia, and we deplore this greatly."

"About our western frontier, the French Government remained intransigent on all questions, and it has nothing of which to be proud. Time will show that Italian democracy's faith in French democracy is worth more than Briga and Tenda."

Stating that the northern frontier remained at Brenner Pass, Signor Nenni added: "This was not entirely decided at the Peace Conference, but is also the result of direct agreement between Rome and Vienna."

"In Africa, colonisation in the form assumed in 1885 when we landed in Eritrea and until the Ethiopian war is over. Nevertheless, the postponement for one year of any definite disposition of Italian colonies leaves open the question of our necessary presence in Africa. Great Britain has nothing to gain from our expulsion from what was once rhetorically called the 'fourth coast'."

France has nothing to gain and, above all, the Arabs have nothing to gain."

Signor Nenni said Britain was "not altogether without blame in her attitude towards Fascism," and he added: "Very often Conservative sympathy went out to Fascism. Labour supporters, however, never lost their faith in the re-birth of a democratic Italy, and to-day their duty is not to dwell on the past, which is dead, but to perform their act of faith in the future, which we are preparing."

After speaking of the grave reparations claimed from Italy, Signor Nenni said: "This is a treaty where do we go from here? We will not give up. From now on Europe will see an Italy willing to collaborate in the common work of progress. Italy is fully aware of the responsibilities of her past policy, but the treaty has gone far beyond anything that was foreseen, because it was prepared with the world still filled with memories of war."

"The 20 years of resistance of the Socialists and the blood they gave was not taken into account."

Of home affairs, Signor Nenni said that the coming winter would be a very hard one.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Rome, Oct. 13 (UP).—Another 1,000,000 Italian voters went to the polls to-day to vote for local officials in 222 communes in a series of administration elections which will end in November with elections in Rome and other big cities. Of the communes voting to-day, 98 are in the south, 50 in the central and 74 in the north.

Almost complete returns from the 274 communes voting last Sunday showed that the political complexion of the country has not changed since the national elections of June 2 despite chronic talk of a government crisis among politicians, developments at the Paris conference and popular unrest over economic conditions.

Final results from 256 of the 274 communes voting last week gave the Communist-Socialist bloc victories in 138 communes compared to the majorities for the Democratic Christians and allied parties.

With our baggage, deciding to make fresh plans in the morning.

Mauger served in the Punjab Police for 24 years and was awarded the Indian Police Medal for distinguished service.—Reuter.

Nazis Told Their Clemency Pleas Rejected

Nuremberg, Oct. 13.—It was officially announced here to-day that appeals for clemency on behalf of the condemned Nazi leaders had been rejected by the Allied Control Council. Colonel B. C. Andrus who has custody of the condemned men informed them of the Council's decision.

"The prisoners heard the results of their appeals with stoicism," said Colonel Andrus. "Dönitz, Hess, and Frank said they had not initiated the appeals themselves and that this must have been done by their counsel without their knowledge. Raeder was also informed that his appeal for commutation of his sentence, from life imprisonment to death had also been refused."

The Protestant chaplain read the Bible passage on the Crucifixion of Christ in the last Sunday Church service for the Nazi leaders condemned to die on the gallows. It has been learned. Both Protestant and Catholic Army chaplains visited prisoners individually in the plain, grey cells.

A prison spokesman said gallows had not yet been erected in the compound of the Palace of Justice. Franz von Papen, acquitted with two others, is still a guest of the prison in an unlocked cell.—Reuter and United Press.

Belsen Criminals Executed
Frankfurt, Oct. 13.—Personnel of the Belsen concentration camp were among 12 war criminals whose execution in the British zone of Germany was reported by the American News Service in Germany to-day.

All had been found guilty by a British military court of crimes against humanity.—Reuter.

JEWISH GUNMEN CARRY OUT ROBBERY

Jerusalem, Oct. 13.—Three masked Jewish gunmen carried out a \$3,000 robbery in the centre of Tel Aviv this morning, it is reported here.

The money represented the payroll of a diamond polishing factory which the cashiers had just got from the bank. It is believed that the robbery was the work of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which is always well informed on all movements and transactions of the diamond industry where many of its agents are workers.—Reuter.

Five Injured In French Plane Crash

Paris, Oct. 13.—Five people were injured—two seriously—when a twin-engined commercial aircraft crashed near Charnol in the Clermont Ferrand department of central France to-day.

The aircraft had been flying in the area at a low altitude when one engine went dead, forcing the pilot to attempt an emergency landing. The aircraft touched down, but one wing struck a telegraph pole and the plane swerved and caught fire.

The occupants—all French—managed to escape from the burning wreckage, but one was burned seriously and taken to hospital.—Reuter.

FRENCH WORKERS KILLED

Paris, Oct. 13.—Four French workmen were killed to-day in a 60-foot fall from a scaffolding in the village of Labussiere-Gosny, near Lille.—Reuter.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**LINKS**At 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

TRULY GREAT DRAMA!
By The Author of "This Above All"
With The Stars of "How Green Was My Valley"

LASSIE COME HOME

RODDY McDOWALL
DONALD CRISP

WILLIAM WHITTY • EDWARD G. ROBB • NICKI • LISA
WHITTY • GLENN • BRUCE • LANCASTER
LASSIE • FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW
SAMUEL MAIR

TO-MORROW

MICKEY ROONEY AYANK AT ETON

Edmund GLENN • Ian HUNTER
Freddie BARTHOLOMEW
WALTER LINDEN • JIMMY GILBERT • JIM MONAGHAN

LEE THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

LYNN and REAGAN
Lead a Commando raid
to the heart of Berlin
and back! IT'S
TERRIFIC!

BEYOND COMPARISON
ADVENTURE WITHOUT AN EQUAL

WARREN BROS.
STIRRING HIT
Nancy Coleman
Raymond Massey
ALAN HALE • ARTHUR KENNEDY
RAOUL WALSH • HAL B. WALLIS

ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.30—9.30 p.m.

ANOTHER DOUBLE FEATURE ATTRACTION—
TWO GOOD PICTURES FOR ONE ADMISSION PRICE!

WALT DISNEY
gives South
American—
in his gayest
musical Technicolor hit!

Walt Disney's
New Feature
SALUDOS AMIGOS
(Hello friends)
HEAR the
new samba hit
"BRAZIL"

Death
...awful those
who trust—
THE BRIGHTON STRANGLER

LODER • DUPREZ
MICHAEL ST. ANGEL

Coming Soon: MADONNA OF THE SEVEN MOONS

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

A TITANIC TROPICAL FROLIC
race-paced with laughs and ba-wow Lovelies
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
IN
"PARDON MY SARONG"
with VIRGINIA BRUCE • ROBERT PAIGE
A Universal Picture

Private Flying In China Hit By Civil Strife

Private flying in China will not be realised for another one or two years pending settlement of the civil war, Col Wong Shu-ping, assistant secretary of the China Aviation Promotion Association, local branch, told the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury recently.

The association, which is centered in Nanking under the presidency of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is a public organ with a membership of 150,000 in Shanghai alone.

Private flying, while not a main function of the association at the moment, definitely interests the committee members comprising prominent local businessmen and municipal officials, said Col Wong.

Plans are now laid for the realisation of flying classes for the association's large membership. But these plans, even in tentative form, have been shelved by the Ministry of Communications for fear of "Communist agitation."

Col Wong stressed that despite the association's realization of the innumerable advantages of private flying in China, there was little to be gained in view of the Government's attitude with regard to the political issues.

The assistant secretary saw no help for the rapid deterioration of the majority of the disused military airfields, which could be kept in shape through a nationwide chain of private flying clubs.

Unopposed by the government, though under the Ministry of Communications, the association is dependent wholly on the low membership fees and public contributions.

In basic form, the association was established in 1936 as an acceptance centre for combat planes donated to government by the people. This March it was revived and adapted to the new aim of promoting flying among the masses.

The present set-up in Shanghai is built up on three sections—general staff department, aeronautical affairs department and the financial department—under the president, Mayor K. C. Wu, the chief secretary, Col. Shih Pang-fan, and the assistant secretary, Col. Wong Shu-ping, Gen. Chieh L. Chenault is an adviser.

Col. Wong revealed that the association expects shortly to overcome its present financial difficulties, and establish a parachute tower and a display P-51 in a public park.

At present, the China Aviation Promotion Association is concentrating on encouraging air-mindedness among the Chinese masses through propaganda and encouragement of model flying.

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Puzzle Of Eire's Place In The British Commonwealth

(By Arthur H. Rae)

A new conception of the British Commonwealth of Nations is becoming more apparent as spokesmen for the Eire Government seek to define more clearly the constitutional status of the 26 countries of Southern Ireland.

It seems to be quite clear that Prime Minister de Valera envisages a 32-county Irish Republic to include Northern Ireland in external association with the British Commonwealth—in other words, an Irish Republic within the framework of the British Commonwealth.

Most of the links between Southern Ireland and the British Crown have been snapped one by one.

The Oath of Allegiance, the office of Governor-General, appeals to the Privy Council, to mention but a few, have all quietly disappeared. Only two major problems, one complementary to the other, remain to be solved before the "Irish question" might be regarded as finally removed from the political issues of the day. One is, of course, partition, and the other is the External Relations Act.

Mr de Valera contends that King George VI does not figure in any way in the Eire Constitution and that the Eire Government is the sole executive authority, internally and externally.

Eire, he claims, is a republic and the King, acting on the advice of the Eire Government, accredits Irish diplomatic representatives abroad.

Already Dr Kiernan has been so accredited to Australia, and has already left Dublin for Canberra.

At present, the British Labour Party, Mr William Norton, nobody knows whether Eire is in or out, or half in or half out of the Commonwealth. The position certainly needs clarification.

With regard to the other major problem—partition—little, if any progress appears to have been made. A group of British Labour MPs calling themselves the "Friends of Ireland" have visited both Dublin and Belfast on a fact-finding mission and have reported back to the British Labour government.

Whether their efforts will succeed remains to be seen.

—Reuter.

San Francisco, Oct. 13 (UP)—A volcanic eruption, followed by earthquakes, on the island of Niunofu in the Tonga group, 1,000 miles north of New Zealand, caused the evacuation of the native population of 1,300, according to Radio Australia to-day.

The broadcast said the New Zealand government decided to move the natives to the nearby island of Nukunono.

The volcano erupted last month, devastating part of the island, destroying native villages. Resultant earthquakes are still being felt.

—Reuter.

One of China's best known silk merchants, Mr Hsieh Su-chuan, has decided to sell his large silk filatures and go in for the production of artificial silk.

He is presently engaged in forming a new company and hopes to begin operation next spring.

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When Churchill Surprised The World

Depot and Repair Ship of Britain's Royal Navy, HMS Maldstone, which received Mr Winston Churchill on board at Algiers shortly after the North African invasion, is taking over from HMS Cyclops as Depot Ship of Britain's 7th Submarine Flotilla at Portland.

Mr Churchill, wearing white duck suit and Panama hat, was piped aboard after he had surveyed the world, and the Maldstone in particular, by flying to North Africa instead of returning direct to London after his meeting with President Roosevelt at Quebec.

Maldstone also won other distinctions during the war. One of her attached submarines put General Mark Clark ashore in North Africa to pave the way for invasion, and another brought General Giraud out of German occupied France. Her submarines helped to maintain the supply route to Malta during the difficult days of the war in the Mediterranean.

In the Pacific she was one of the liberating fleet at Hong Kong and put ashore a landing party which hauled down the flag from the Japanese Headquarters. She returned to Britain towards the end of last year with 350 liberated prisoners of war on board—men who had served in H.M. Ship Exeter, Encounter and Stronghold.

Maldstone was built on the Clyde in 1938 and is now commanded by Acting Commander G. H. Reynolds. H. N. Cyclops, built in 1905, is one of the few coal burning ships still in service in Britain's Royal Navy. She is commanded by Acting Captain J. E. Slaughter, SDO, RN.

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Notes And News For Film-Goers

The latest British films, according to the critics, is likely to rival the success of the celebrated documentaries of war. Its title is "Theirs Is The Glory" and it, too, is a documentary. It is the story of the immortal epic of Arnhem where men of the British First Airborne Division achieved the incredible in a nine-days stand against vastly superior German forces. As the crowds flocked to its premiere in London's West End, relatives of the men who did not return were in Holland for a commemoration at Arnhem itself, and later at an Arnhem cinema they saw the film. So also did King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in their private cinema at Balmoral Castle in Scotland where the Royal Family have been spending a holiday.

Britain's John Grierson has formed a new organisation called "International Film Associates." This is to operate in Britain, Canada and the United States, and its purpose is to initiate the production of documentary films, on international subjects for distribution to the world's cinemas. John Grierson has always been in the forefront of documentary film production—long since recognised as Britain's film leader, excellence, and her special contribution to world cinema.

Already feature film companies in Britain are beginning to make documentaries. Notable example of this is "The Way We Live" made by Two Cities Films—who were responsible for "In Which We Serve," "The Way We Live" gives a survey of the plan for rebuilding Plymouth, one of Britain's most blitzed cities. It is having a good success.

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THE CAVENDISH LABORATORY

This year marks the centenary of the first official physical laboratory to be started at a British University. And it happened in 1846 when William Thomson, later Lord Kelvin, the renowned Scottish scientist, began experiments in the wine cellar of a professor at Glasgow University.

So successful was this early effort that some years later Cambridge University decided to institute their own laboratory, and in 1874 the Cavendish Laboratory, now universally famed for its remarkable record of scientific achievements, came into being. First occupant of the new Chair was James Clerk Maxwell.

Here it was that J. J. Thomson established the identity of the electron, and later, of course, the first artificial disintegration of the atom was achieved by Lord Rutherford. Sir James Chadwick discovered the existence of the neutron and it was in 1932 that Cockcroft and Walton disintegrated the atomic

nucleus by "bombardment" of atomic projectiles.

To-day the Cavendish Laboratory is one of the largest in the world, is lavishly equipped; it is used freely by women undergraduates as well as men and is aptly described as the workshop of Britain's most eminent scientists.

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VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN TONGA GROUP

San Francisco, Oct. 13 (UP)—A volcanic eruption, followed by earthquakes, on the island of Niunofu in the Tonga group, 1,000 miles north of New Zealand, caused the evacuation of the native population of 1,300, according to Radio Australia to-day.

The broadcast said the New Zealand government decided to move the natives to the nearby island of Nukunono.

The volcano erupted last month, devastating part of the island, destroying native villages. Resultant earthquakes are still being felt.

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MOULD-PROOF OXHIDE KITBAGS

Scientists who rushed from Britain to Burma during World War II to find out how to fit leather to stand the steamy heat of the jungle developed a process of making leather mould-proof which is now available for the benefit of civilians.

Examples of kit-bags made in this mould-proof oxford together with many other new designs in travel goods are being shown at the "Britain Can Make It" Exhibition in London.

There is special emphasis on lightness in view of the increasing tendency of business men and tourists to travel by air. One of the "hottest" exhibits, for example, is a kit-bag in embossed canvas impregnated with synthetic resin. It is colour-fast, water-proof, rot-proof and mould-proof and like most of the new bags, is zip-fastened, with a lock.

Another example is a set of luggage in plywood covered water-proofed beige canvas, with orange and brown bands and brown leather edges, which has very well fitted interior, lined with brown taffeta. The suitcase has plastic hangers on an extending arm, with metal folding bars, silk straps, pockets and cover for dresses. Metal stays keep the back rigid when the case is open.

The most modern touch among the exhibits is in the canvas suitcases which fold up. They are specially designed for flat-dwellers who have no storage room for bulky luggage.

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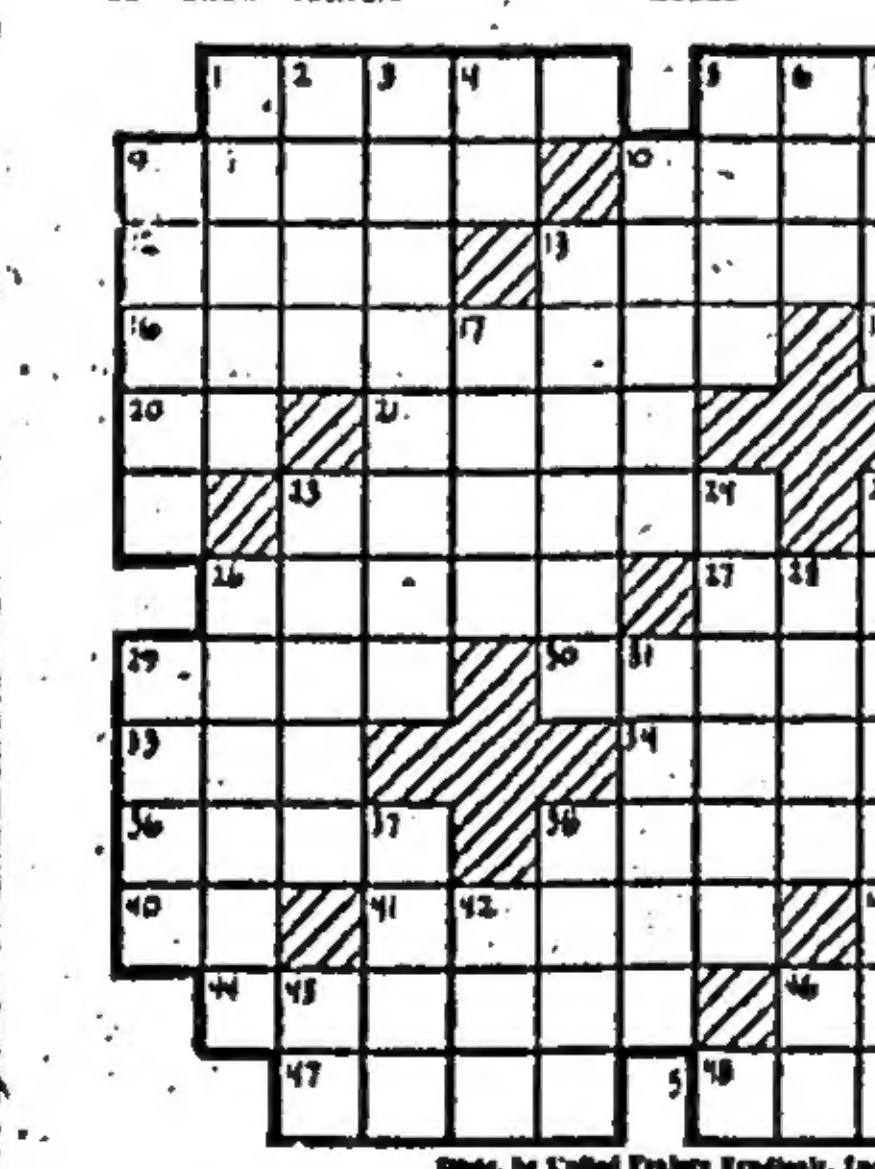
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Crossword Puzzle

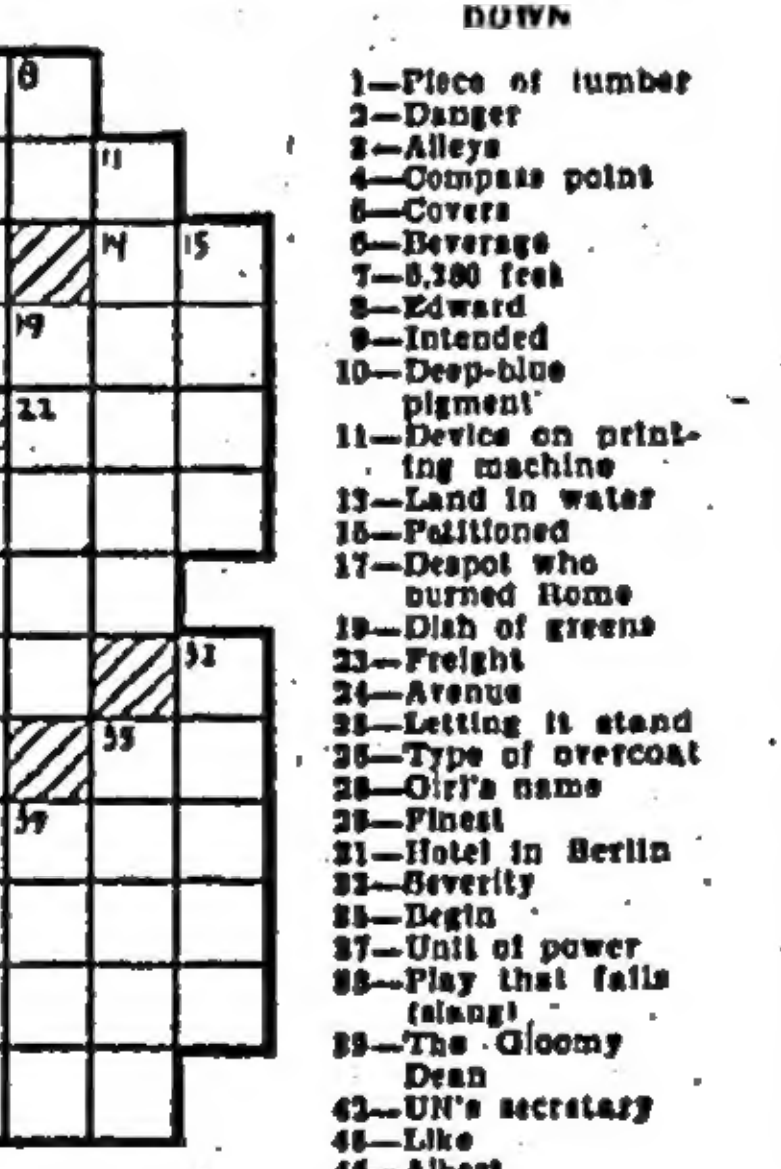
ALZIVING
1—Fishing net
2—Wrestling
3—Watered soil
4—Heavily foods
5—The
6—Droplet
7—Drive forward
8—Postscript (abbr.)
9—Little foot to its capital
10—Its sold his birthday
11—Northwestern State (abbr.)
12—Water source
13—Weight for gems
14—Drive vehicle



It is regretted that owing to transport difficulties, the solution of Saturday's puzzle has not been received.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

LONDON
1—LONDON
2—LONDON
3—LONDON
4—LONDON
5—LONDON
6—LONDON
7—LONDON
8—LONDON
9—LONDON
10—LONDON
11—LONDON
12—LONDON
13—LONDON
14—LONDON



It is regretted that owing to transport difficulties, the solution of Saturday's puzzle has not been received.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

The player who opens with a shutout bid should "stand aside" henceforth, for his partner's decision. Note to-day's deal.

West, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♦ 10 3
♥ 6 5 2
♦ Q 7 6 5 3
♠ 10 3 2

WEST
♦ 2
♥ A 7
♦ 8 2
♠ K Q J 8 7 6 5 4

EAST
♦ K 9 8 7
♥ K J 10 9 4 8
♦ K J 10
♠ K J 10

SOUTH
♦ A Q J 6 5 4
♥ Q 8
♦ A 9 4
♠ A 6

The bidding:
West 4 clubs
East 4 hearts
West 4 hearts
East 4 hearts
West 4 hearts
East 4 hearts

In a sense, East-West owed more to luck in this deal than to their own skill in the bidding. West's shutout opening was logical enough,

but whether East should have come in with four hearts is highly debatable. South was more the victim of circumstances than of his own error when he ventured to four spades.

60,000 Cases Of Alleged Jap War Crimes Still To Be Investigated

No less than 60,000 cases of alleged Japanese war crimes are still under investigation by the Chinese authorities 14 months after the end of the Pacific War.

Altogether 140,000 charges were reported by the Chinese public, but of these only 80,000 have so far been established.

It is officially admitted that investigations are seriously handicapped by the fact that most Japanese military personnel have now been repatriated, but China may invoke the aid of the United Nations War Crimes Commission in the Far Eastern press.

At the same time, 13,000 charges of collaboration and treason remain to be investigated out of an original list of 47,500 cases.

As the general public are still free to bring forward charges of collaboration there is a growing clamour now for the fixing of a deadline to prevent blackmail by unscrupulous elements.

Such action by the authorities, says the semi-official China Press, will put an end to the "fishing in troubled waters," which has been indulged in by certain politicians, who find the treason trials a ready hand-maid for use against their personal enemies.

The paper adds that there is no reason at all why, after the passage of so many months, an irresponsible member of the community should be given carte blanche to file charges of collaboration against any person they choose. "The time has come when a halt has got to be called."

There are also increasing complaints about the slow manner in which treason and collaboration charges are being handled by the authorities.

But this is inevitable, says Mr. Yang Chao-lung, Director of the Criminal Cases Department of the Ministry of Justice, as the majority of the 100,000 odd letters received by the authorities making charges of treason or collaboration against various officials and private persons were anonymous.

Meanwhile, two hundred and sixty-nine Japanese suspected of committing atrocities against the Allied prisoners-of-war working on the Siam Railway have arrived in Singapore for further investigation and perhaps trial. At the same time a panel of fourteen Japanese lawyers and two interpreters arrived to defend Japanese accused of war crimes.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE STRIKE THREAT POSITION

London, Oct. 13.—The latest developments in the threatened strike of English Football League professionals is that the Football League Management Committee has prepared a statement asked for by the Ministry of Labour, who requested the Committee's comments on the demands of the Players' Union.

This was drafted at a meeting of the Committee here to-day and will be presented to the Ministry to-morrow. A move by the Ministry to settle the issue is likely when the statement is received. The 21 days' notice the Players' Union gave for the Ministry of Labour to arbitrate expires on Tuesday.—Reuter.

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Bill Cody in "BLAZING JUSTICE"

CENTRAL THEATRE

Basic International An Attempt To Break Down National Prejudices Through Language

LANGUAGE is the most important single factor in creating and maintaining prejudiced national sentiment. The greatest barrier to international understanding is the inability of one nation to communicate freely with another.

Below is the first instalment of a booklet by L. J. J. Nye and John Bostock in which they deal with the problem of language under the title of Basic International.

To-day every thinking person is striving for the ideal of world harmony. But this is mere wishful thinking until people of all races have a better understanding of themselves and of other peoples. With this understanding will come the realization that all human beings are fundamentally the same; they all experience the same emotions and similar desires and ideals.

Nations are separated from one another by mere geographical boundaries; whatever differences exist are brought about by Government, customs, climate, diet, etc. National prejudice and prejudices are founded on ignorance. This lesson must be taught universally if we are ever to have the brotherhood of mankind.

Language is the most important single factor in creating and maintaining prejudiced national sentiment. The greatest barrier to international understanding is the inability of one nation to communicate freely with another. This barrier can only be broken down by the free use of an international auxiliary language—a language which every country must teach its people to use as their second tongue.

Psychological Reactions. Those of us who have travelled abroad will surely have noticed a different psychological reaction to the same set of circumstances as shown in the following experience. When disembarking at a European port the people belonging to that country are put in a preferential queue whilst those not belonging to it are put into another, and one finds oneself with a varied collection of people of all nations and colours yet experiencing no sense of resentment; but when a Britisher lines up at an American port and is put among the aliens he feels very differently about it. We Britishers resent being treated as foreigners in U.S.A. The reason for this different reaction is that we have a common language with the Americans and are able to converse freely with them, and therefore we make friendly, understanding and intimate associations. When travelling in a foreign country, unless one knows the language well, it is impossible to do this. There is, therefore, always a barrier which cannot be satisfactorily bridged. It is obvious then that before there can ever be understanding and harmony between the nations there must be an international language which will be accepted and used by all nations.

The story of mankind is the story of language. It has been recognized through the ages that great confusion arises in international affairs through the multiplicity of tongues and the inability of separated people to understand each other. The biblical story of the tower of Babel is not merely a legend, but a vivid portrayal of man's chief barrier to universal peace.

Volapuk. It is not surprising therefore that attempts to create a universal artificial language have been many and varied. We may take the story back to 1870, when Monsiegnor Schleyer published the language known as Volapuk. He borrowed roots from Romance, Anglo-Saxon and Germanic languages and combined them to form a simple, usable language. In consideration of the difficulty experienced by the Chinese in pronouncing the letter R it was omitted entirely. It is said that within a few years there were no less than a million converts and within ten years after publication

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Tourists Flock To Switzerland For Holidays

(By Boris Kidel)

Tourists from all over the world, the majority of them British, are flocking again to Switzerland, where in addition to the beautiful scenery of mountains and lakes, they can find a unique pre-war world of unrationed food and shops stacked high with luxury goods. Latest official statistics show that British is sending the largest group of tourists to Switzerland, with American officers and men on leave from Germany and Italy taking second place.

France, Holland, and Belgium follow with minor contingents. About 10,000 British tourists arrived here in June and the figures for July and August are expected to be much higher.

The tourist trade has, however, not yet reached its pre-war proportions largely owing to the lack of foreign exchange in many of the European countries.

"GB" Predominates

Cars with foreign number plates are filling the roads leading to the mountain and lake-side resorts and the "GB" predominates over the Belgian and French cars.

The Lake of Geneva and the Lucerne area are the favourite holiday spots of the people coming from Britain and the Swiss authorities are trying to bring a true pre-war air into visits by organising musical festivals, fashion shows, horse races, sports events and cinema festivals, are meeting with great success in all of the major resorts.

The food situation in Switzerland has perhaps improved even further during the summer months. The fruit crop has been excellent and strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, bananas and oranges can be bought in quantities at reasonable prices—and without any tiresome queuing.

Cigarettes are as plentiful as ever and British brands, unobtainable in London, can be bought in every shop here in their pre-war packings; whisky, a rarity in English "pubs" can also be bought in all Swiss bars.

Prominent Visitors

The British tourists here during recent weeks have included two Cabinet ministers, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health. Sir Stafford was staying in a nursing home because of his run down state of health and his public appearances were rare. The picture of Mr. Bevan, however, has appeared in all the Swiss newspapers. He has delighted the Swiss by showing himself publicly in Ascona, near the Italian frontier where he has been spending his holidays, in a pair of blue dungaree trousers and an open neck shirt.

Mr. Bevan visited Zurich, Berne and Basle where he inspected housing and hospitals and conferred with local Socialist leaders.

During a visit to Zurich, where he was given a great welcome by the Socialist town council, he praised the part played by Switzerland during the war. He was accompanied by his wife, Miss Jennie Lee, MP.—Reuter.

Pro-Monarchist Groups In Spain Hold Discussions

London, Oct. 13 (UP).—The Sunday Observer in a copyright story said to-day that conversations between monarchists and non-Communist opposition group in Spain have resumed but have made little headway.

The Observer said advisers of President Don Juan apparently "do not know how to take full advantage of the situation which is clearly developing in favour of restoration of the monarchy."

The story said the monarchists are not making the necessary attempt to attract the Leftwing.

Russia May Take Action

Paris, Oct. 13 (UP).—Spanish Republican sources here said to-day that they expected Russia to urge action against the Franco regime in Spain by the United Nations during the UNO Assembly scheduled to start in New York on Oct. 23.

The sources said Russian sponsorship of the Spanish Republic can cause before UNO might result from the Molotov-Giral conversation on Friday.

Trade of that nation flourishes. It will be used for convenience and necessity, but there will always be a sense of resentment which will create a constant urge to oust the foreigners and their language. Therefore if we can profit by the lessons of history and racial psychology we must realise that Basic English will not only be unsuccessful as a measure for promoting permanent international harmony, but will actually foster anti-Anglo-American sentiment.

Although Anglo-American trade may be increased temporarily by the adoption of Basic English, it would be a short-sighted policy of selfish commercial opportunism which all international organisations should condemn.

(To Be Continued)

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